FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ANTEBELLUM AMERICA – CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER ACTIVITY**

A. The Battle of Manassas Junction B. Abraham Lincoln Inaugurated C. Kansas-Nebraska Act

D. The Missouri Compromise E. Secession of the Upper South F. Confederacy Formed

G. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* Published H. International Slave Trade Banned I. Fort Sumter Shelled

J. South Carolina Secedes K. California Statehood Compromise L. Elijah Lovejoy Killed

M. Nat Turner’s Rebellion N. Lincoln Elected President O. *The Liberator*

P. Pottawatomie Creek Massacre Q. The Dred Scott Decision R. John Brown Hanged

S. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo T. Republican Party Founded U. Constitution Ratified

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**\_\_\_\_\_1788 –** When it was ratified in 1788, this document protected the property rights of Southern slave holders in three ways: the Fugitive Slave Act was incorporated, the international slave trade could not be banned for a period of twenty years, and the Three-Fifths Compromise gave Southern states greater representation in the US Congress.

**\_\_\_\_\_1808 –** The United States Congress created this law just as soon as the Constitution allowed them too. From this point forward, slavery would expand only through smuggling, natural increase, and slave traders in the nation already.

**\_\_\_\_\_1820 –** There were three parts to this agreement: Maine became a free state; Missouri became a slave state; and slavery banned everywhere in America north of the 36°30’ N Latitude line.

**\_\_\_\_\_1831 –** This weekly abolitionist newspaper was established in 1831 by William Lloyd Garrison of Boston. Abolitionism was considered an extremely radical belief in the 1830s, but its popularity would eventually grow.

**\_\_\_\_\_1831 –** The bloodiest slave revolt in all American History took place in Southampton, Virginia. Fifty-five white were murdered during the massacres. After the massacre, hundreds of slaves would be executed and Virginians would remain in a state of extreme anxiety for decades.

**\_\_\_\_\_1837 –** The first murder of a white abolitionist – carried out by angry pro-slavery whites – took place in Alton, Illinois in 1837. The mob originally sought to throw his printing press into the Mississippi. When attempting to defend his property with a gun, he was shot to death.

**\_\_\_\_\_1848 –** The Mexican-American War ended with the signing of this treaty. It secured the United States claims to Texas and added even more land in the Southwest. Whether or not to allow slavery in the West became a source of bitter debate between Northerners and Southerners.

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**\_\_\_\_\_1850 –** The Compromise of 1850 had five parts: a free state was added to the United States, the slave trade was banned, the Fugitive Slave Act would be strictly enforced, Utah and New Mexico territories were formed, and the slavery issued would be determined by popular sovereignty.

**\_\_\_\_\_1852 –** Harriet Beecher Stowe authored this abolitionist novel in 1852, the sad story of a loyal slave who was beaten to death by his master. The master was a Northerner living in Kentucky, where slavery was legal. Stowe hoped Northern readers would understand that they were complicit in the crime of slavery.

**\_\_\_\_\_1854 –** The passage of this act by Congress in 1854 overturned the old Missouri Compromise. It created two new territories on the Great Plains, and allowed popular sovereignty to determine the slavery issue there. Almost immediately, fighting broke out between abolitionist settlers and pro-slavery “Jayhawkers” in the “Bleeding” territories.

**\_\_\_\_\_1856 –** John Brown and several of his sons hacked a group of pro-slavery men to death with broadswords here in 1856. They were involved in the violence which is remembered as “Bleeding Kansas” today.

**\_\_\_\_\_1856 –** This political party was founded based on the idea of free men, free land, and free labor. The party opposed any extension of slavery into the Western territories. Their first candidate, John C. Fremont, ran for President in 1856. Their second was Abraham Lincoln!

**\_\_\_\_\_1857 –** The Supreme Court ruled that slaves – and free blacks – had no rights that white men were bound to respect according to the rules of the Constitution. Therefore, if a Southern slave owner wanted to move his slaves into free states, he was entitled to do so.

**\_\_\_\_\_1859** – For the role that he played in the assault on the federal arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia, this man was executed in 1859 by the state of Virginia. Before he was hanged, he slipped a note to the prison guards, in which stated he was convinced that the United States would only be purged of the sin of slavery by “blood.”

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**\_\_\_\_\_1860** – Abraham Lincoln ran against three other candidates – Bell, Breckinridge, and Douglas during the 1860 campaign. Although he was not even listed on the ballot in ten southern states and won just over 40% of the popular vote, he still managed to win the Electoral College to secure the Presidency.

**\_\_\_\_\_1860 –** In December of 1860, months before Abraham Lincoln was even sworn into office, this state seceded from the union. Within months, a South Carolina militia would begin moving against federal troops at Fort Sumter in Charleston, SC.

**\_\_\_\_\_1861 –** Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas joined South Carolina by seceding from the Union and forming the Confederate States of America. A constitution was written and Jefferson Davis was elected as President of the Confederacy.

**\_\_\_\_\_1861** – Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated in April of 1861. He replaced James Buchanan, who had done practically nothing to address the growing crisis in America. When Lincoln became President, he decided that Fort Sumter must be resupplied, and sent ships to Charleston Harbor for that purpose.

**\_\_\_\_\_1861 –** The first shots of the Civil War were fired when Confederate General P.T.G. Beauregard began shelling Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor on April 12, 1861 at 4:30 AM. Lincoln responds to this act of aggression by calling for 75,000 soldiers to put down the rebellion.

**\_\_\_\_\_1861 –** After Lincoln called up 75,000 soldiers to put down the revolt in South Carolina, four more states joined the Confederacy: North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Virginia.

**\_\_\_\_\_1861 –** The first major battle of the Civil War took place in Virginia, just south of Washington D.C. at a railroad junction near Bull Run. Overconfident Union soldiers were met by Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson and sent into a hasty, disorganized retreat known as “The Great Skedaddle.” It was an embarrassing loss for the Union, and an indication that this would be a long, bloody war.

Part II. **Group Consensus Activity**. Study all twenty-one of the events enumerated on this worksheet. Then, identify ***the ten (10) most important events in causing the Civil War*** to take place. While you are discussing this, you will also need to identify at least ***five (5) events which DID NOT cause the Civil War***. Some of these may even have come close to preventing the war from erupting. Write out both lists in the space below and answer the question in the text box in the bottom right corner. Additionally, be prepared to explain your answer choices in front of the class.

**What was the most difficult debate which your group had to work out in constructing your lists?**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***The Five (5) Events Which Least Caused the Civil War to Break Out***

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***The Ten (10) Most Important Causes of the United States Civil War, 1788 – 1861***

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_